BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE CONCERT

On March 11, 1787, between the finished

"Figaro" and the not yet begun "Don Giovanni" WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

(1756-1791) wrote down an unusual piece for
piano, unusual in its content as in its
form, the RONDO IN A MINOR FOR PIANO

(No 511 in Ritter von Koechel's complete
catalogue of Mozart's works)
played by Frederic Cohen

From the tragic mood of this rondo's last page it is a short way to the

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827) of the year 1802. Following the advice of his physician Dr. Schmidt to spare his hearing as much as possible Beethoven moved to the village of Heiligenstadt, near Vienna. Ferdinand Ries, his piano pupil during 1802 reports: "He lived much in the country whither I went often to take a lesson from him. At times, after breakfast he would say "Let us take a short walk." We went and frequently did not return till 3 or 4 o'clock, after having made some meal in some village. On one of these wanderings Beethoven gave me the first striking proof of his loss of hearing, concerning which St. von Breuning had already spoken to me. I called his attention to a shephord who was piping very agreeably in the woods on a flute made of a twig of elder. For half an hour Beethoven could hear nothing, and though I assured him that it was the same with me (which was not the case), he became extremely quiet and morose. When occasionally he seemed to be merry it was generally to the extreme of boisterousness: but this happened seldom."

At the end of this country stay in the dark hour of realization that his affliction was incurable Beethoven wrote his will--

read by Kenneth Kurtz

THE HEILIGENSTAEDTER TESTAMENT

Notwithstanding this deep crisis

Beethoven composed during 1802 among
other works his second symphony, the
Erotica variations for piano, three
piano sonatas op. 31 and three piano
and violin sonatas op, 30, dedicated
to Csar Alexander I of Russia, the
second of which concludes this program.